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ments, by the square, 50 cents; for ding insertion, 25 cents.

Biography.

For the Columbian Star. MARK, THE EVANGELIST.

Evangelist was not an Apostle or m of Jesus Christ during his minisbough many ancient writers affirm was one of the seventy disciples. asa Roman name, Mark or Marcus, bubtless he was born of Jewish pangiaally descended from the tribe levi, and of the priestly line. His Hename was John, and it is supposed be adopted the surname of Mark, on he left Judea, to preach the Gospel memore familiar to the nations which gristed, than that by which they had distinguished in their own country. was sister's son to Barnabas, and the m Peter's styling him his son, he is supsed to have been converted by that Apos-

Peter having been delivered from prison

y an angel, "came to the house of Mary, nother of loin whose surname was Mark, heremany were gathered together prayng." This deliverance happened in the mr H, when Mark went from Jerusalem Antoch with Paul and Barnabas, and on after accompanied them to other counries as their minister. They went to Cymem shore at "Perga, in Pamphylia, he mated from them, and returned to Jeru-im," and very probably kept up an inuse with Peter and the other Aposs, and was present at their devotions. Some time afterwards, "Paul said to Barbas: Let us go again, and visit our breminerery city, where we have preachthe word, and see how they do. And mahas determined to take with them addeparted from them from Pamphyand went not with them to the work." makes, however, persisted in his resom, and went with Mark to Cyprus. hugh Paul would not at this time accept attendance of our Evangelist, yet he wherwards fully reconciled to him, and ms him in several of his Epistles sent Rome, during his confinement there. are accompanied Timothy to Rome at

ming Mark, from the New Testawith Peter, and accompanied him tioned, and styled his fellow labourer. Apostle came to Rome and sufferhyrdom; where likewise Mark wrote hished his Gospel. By Peter he was plant Christianity in Egypt, and rehe converted multitudes of all ranks p, by Anianus." Mark did not conyet, by his preaching and miracles,

his is the principal that can be said

broke in upon St. Mark, in the time son the Apostle Paul in one of his Epistles in upon St. Mark, in the time son the Apostle Paul in one of his Epistles

precipice near the sea, and thrust him into | since none of the most ancient writers say | mentioned, but in conjunction with that pre- other subject; but there are separate works in the same manner, until his flesh being returned in peace to the God of peace." raked off, and his blood streaming all the way, his spirits failed him and he expired." But this is disputed by others, and no doubt era. with good reason; since neither Eusebius, nor other more ancient writers speak of Mark as a martyr: Jerome does not say that he was crowned with martyrdom, as he probably would have done, had he known it, but simply mentions his death and burial t Alexandria.

It is said that Mark wrote his Gospel at the request of the converts at Rome, under the inspection of the Apostle Peter, who or dered it to be preserved with the rest of the canonical Scripture. The impartiality of the relation which this Evangelist gives is shown from his not concealing or extenuating Peter's denial of his Master; he is so far from this, that he records it with some particular weighty circumstances and aggravations.

LUKE, THE EVANGELIST.

We have but little certain information concerning this Evangelist. Some have suposed that he was one of the seventy disciples; but this is contradicted by his own declaration, that he was not an eye witness to our Saviour's actions. Some have been led to think he was a Jew, and others are of opinion that he was a Gentile. The most probable conjecture is, that he was descended from Gentile parents, and in his youth had embraced Judaism, from which he was converted to Christianity. His Hebraic-Greek style of writing, and his accurate knowledge of the Jewish religion, rites, ce remonies, and usages, sufficiently evince that he was a Jew; while his intimate knowledge of the Greek language, and his Greek name Aouxos, evidently show that his parents were Gentiles. From the account given in Acts xxi. it is inferred that Luke was reckoned among the Jews, one of whom he might be considered, if he had become a proselyte from Gentilism to the Jewish religion. In the salutations written by Mary, a pious woman of Jerusalem, Paul in the Epistle to the Colossians, those house the disciples used to meet in Luke the beloved physician" is opposed to those Christians converted from Judaism, or those " of the circumcision."

Luke was born at Antioch, the metropolis of Syria, a city celebrated for the riches of its traffic and its learned men; but particularly renowned as being the place where the disciples were first called Christians. It is recorded that he studied at most schools both of Greece and Egypt, in which he became learned in all human sciences; but he more particularly applied himself to the ly the reverse. practice of physic, for which the Grecian academies were very famous. It is quite in they returned to the continent, and probable that he was converted by Paul during his abode in Antioch.

The first time that this Evangelist is mentioned in the New Testament is in his own history of the Acts of the Apostles. We there find him -- Acts xvi. 10, 11,-with Paul at Troas, before the Apostle took shipping to go into Macedonia; in which voyage Luke was one of the company. "Therefore loosing from Troas, we came with a straight course to Samothracia, and the whose surname was Mark. But Paul the next day to Neapolis; and from thence sufficient to good to take him with them to Philippi." He does not any more expressly speak of himself, until Paul was a second time in Greece, and was setting out for Jerusalem, with the collections which had been made for the poor saints in Judea, "These going before, tarried for us at Troas. And we sailed away from Philippi -and came unto them at Troas in five days, where we abode seven days." It appears from the sequel of the history in the Acts, that Luke was one of those who accompaapress desire of Paul, whence he sent nied the Apostle to Jerusalem, and attended ions to Philemon and the church him in his several arrangements there. When the Apostle was sent a prisoner from Cesarea to Rome, Luke was in the same ship, and, during his two years' confinement in We may conclude, that after this that city, was his constant companior. In to longer attended Paul, and it is some of the Epistles which Paul wrote in probable, that going now into Asia, the time of his imprisonment, Luke is men-

Dr. Lardner gives us many extracts from ancient writers concerning Luke, from which the following are selected: "And Luke; who was of Antioch, and by profesand about Alexandria, for some sion a physician, for the most part a companion of Paul, who had likewise more than a slight acquaintance with the rest of the grees to the Christian faith. Jerome, Apostles, has left us in two books, divinely his article on Mark, says: "Taking the inspired, evidences of the art of healing which himself had composed, he souls, which he had learned from them. interdiction only to those that are domesat into Egypt, and at Alexandria found- One of these is the Gospel; which he prochurch of great note. He died in the fesses to have writ, as they delivered it un-Year of Nero, and was buried at to him, who from the beginning were eyewhere he was succeeded as witnesses and ministers of the word; with all whom, he says likewise, he had been perministry to Alexandria and the east- feetly acquainted from the very first. The parts of Egypt, but travelled westward other is the Acts of the Apostles, which he other is the Acts of the Apostles, which he do shoot at, and kill a fat bullock, it is ascribed to shoot at, and kill a fat bullock, it is ascribed to accident. the people were barbarians and idothe faith. Returning to Alexandria, he ful in the Greek tongue. For he was a ful freely, and set in order the affairs physician and wrote his Gospel in Greece." In the time of the same Emperor, (that Some assert that Mark suffered martyr- is, Nero) Luke wrote his Gospel in Greek, and the following summary account of it to a noble and wise man of the Romans, then by Dr. Country account of it to a noble and wise man of the Romans, swen by Dr. Taylor: "About the time of whose name was Theophilus: to whom al-

He finished his course at Patra, in Achaia,

seems to be partly to counteract the false reports, which, even at that time, were name; and partly to supply what was wanting in the two Evangelists who wrote before him. His history of the apostolic acts, was undoubtedly written at Rome, at the end of Paul's two years' imprisonment. Luke, after his conversion, being the constant attendant of this great Apostle of the Gentiles, and an eye-witness of the most considerable transactions of his life, was qualified for giving an accurate relation of

Geography:

AVA AND THE BURMAN EMPIRE. [Concluded.]

The most respectable part of the Burman military force, is their establishment of war boats. Every town of note in the vicinity of the river is obliged to furnish a certain number of men, and one or more war boats, in proportion to the magnitude of the place. At a very short notice the king can collect 500 of these boats. They carry from 40 to 50 rowers, and there are usually 30 soldiers armed with muskets on board, together with a piece of ordnance on the prow. The rower is also provided with a sword and lance, which are placed by his side whilst he plies the oar. The musket was first introduced into the Pegue and Ava countries by the Portuguese, and is of the worst quality.

The principal provinces of the Burman empire have been already specified-the names of the most remarkable towns are Ummerapoor, the capital; Ava, the ancient capital; Monchapoo, the birth-place of Alompra; Pegue, Rangoon, Syriam, Prome, Negrais, Persiam, and Chagaing. Almost all towns, and even villages,

in the Burman country with a stockade, which kind of defence the Burmans are expert at erecting.

The general disposition of the Burmans is strikingly contrasted with that of the natives of India, from whom they are separated only by a narrow range of mountains. The Burmans are a lively, inquisitive race, active, irascible, and impatient; the character of their Bengal neighbours is exact-

The females in Ava are not concealed from the sight of men, but are suffered to have free intercourse as in Europe; in other respects, however, there are many degrading distinctions; and the Burman treatment of females, generally, is destitute both of delicacy and humanity. The practice of selling their women to strangers, is not considered as shameful, nor is the female dishonoured. They are seldom unfaithful, and often essentially useful to their foreign masters, who are not allowed to carry their temporary wives along with them. Infidelity is not a characteristic of Burman wives; in general, they have too much employment to have leisure for cor-

In their features, the Burmans resemble the Chinese more than the natives of Hindostan: The women, especially in the northern part of the empire, are fairer than the Hindoo females, but are not so delicately formed. The men are not tall in stature; but are active and athletic. They have a youthful appearance, from the custom of plucking the beard, instead of using the razor. Marriages are not contracted until the parties reach the age of puberty. The contract is purely civil, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction have nothing to do with it. The law prohibits polygamy, and recogperty goes to his children, born in wedlock, and one-fourth to his widow. The Burmans burn their dead.

The Burmans, both men and women, colour their teeth, their eye lashes, and the edges of their eye-lids with black.

In their food, compared with the Indians, the Burmans are gross and uncleanly. Although their religion forbids the slaughter of animals in general, yet they apply the in many places publicly sold. Reptiles, stitute a part of the subsistence of the lower classes. To strangers they grant the

bamboos, which is the case with the huts year 1209. of the meanest peasants in the empire. They are composed wholly of bamboos and mats, and but indifferently thatched. Gild-

prison for that night; where he was encou- any thing of his martyrdom. One of them clous metal. When a subject means to afraged by a divine vision to continue constant observes that "Luke did not die a marunder the ruins of his shattered body. Eartyr any more than John, the Apostle and says "It has reached the golden ears;"-he well filled as those submitted to the inly the next morning, these blood hounds re- Evangelist; but that having suffered much who has obtained admittance to the royal spection of Col. Symmes, it is probable his newed their barbarities, dragging him about in the cause of Christ, and the Gospel, he presence, has been at the "golden feet." Burman majesty possesses a more numered as being grateful to the "golden nose." reign. aged 84, in the 70th year of the Christian Gold among the Bormans is the type of excellence, yet, aithough highly valued, it is The occasion of his writing his Gospel not used for coin in the country. It is em- admitted by Hindoos of all descriptions to ployed sometimes in ornaments for the women, and in utensils and earrings for the the character of preserver. He reformed raised by the enemies of the Christian men; but much the greatest quantity is the doctrines contained in the Vedas, and expended in gilding their temples, in which vast sums are continually lavished.

The Burman sovereign is sole proprietor of all the elephants in his dominions, and the privilege to ride on, or keep one of these animals, is an honour granted only to men of the very first rank. In Hindostan female elephants are prized beyond males on account of their being more tractable; but in Ava it is the reverse, females being never used on state occasions, and seldom for orlinary riding. The henza, the symbol of the Burman nation, as the eagle was of the Roman empire, is a species of wild fowl, called in India, the Brahminy goose. It is a remarkable circumstance, that there should of worship in all countries (except Assam

barges drawn by war boats, it being thought inconsistent with their dignity for great men to be in the same boat with the common watermen. It is customary also for a person of distinction, journeying on the water, to have houses built for his accommodation, at the places where he means to stop. The materials of these houses are always easy to be procured, and the structure is so simple, that a spacious and comfortable dwelling, suited to the climate, may be erected yellow as the sacerdotal colour, & in many of in little more than four hours. Bamboos, their customs and ceremonies have a strikgrass for thatching, and the ground rattan, are all the materials requisite; not a nail is used in the whole edifice; and, if the whole were to fall, it would scarcely crush a lap Notwithstanding the well formed arches of brick that are still to be seen in many of the ancient temples, ret Burman workmen can no longer turn them, which shows how easily an art once well known may be lost. Masonry, in the latter ages, has not been much attended to; wooden punishments. Notwithstanding the Burbuildings have superseded the more solid mans are Hindoos of the sect of Buddha. structure of brick and mortar.

The Pali language constitutes, at the present day, the sacred text of Ava, Pegue, and Siam and is nearly allied to the san-script of the Brahmins. The shareder in common use throughout Ava and Pegue, is a round Nagari, derived from the square Pali, or religious text. It is formed of circles and segments variously disposed, and is written from left to right. The common in which the letters are engraved with

It is a singular fact, that the first version of Sir Wm. Jones' translation of the Institutes of Hindoo Law, should be made into the Burman language. It was completed for the Ava sovereign, by an Armenian, in

The laws of the Burmans, like their religion, are Hindoo; in fact, there is no separating their law from their religion. The Burmans call their code Derma Sath, or Sastra. It is one of many of the commentaries on Menu. Their system of jurisprudence, like that of the Chinese, provides specifically for almost every species of crime that can be committed; and adds a copious chapter of precedents to guide the inexperienced, in cases where there is any doubt or difficulty. Trial by ordeal and inprecation are the only absurd passages in the book; which, on the subject of females, is to a European offensively indecent.

The inhabitants of Ava constantly write the name Barma; though, from affecting an indistinct pronunciation, they often term themselves Byamma, Bomma, and Myamma, which are vocal corruptions of the

written name. The Burmans are not shackled by any prejudices of cast, restricted to hereditary occupations, or forbidden from participating with strangers in every social bond, nises only one wife, but concubinage is ad-mitted to an unlimited extent. When a man dies intestate, three-fourths of his pro-gion. At present their laws are described gion. At present their laws are described as being wise, and pregnant with sound moledge of letters is so widely diffused, that tongue. Few, however, understand the kioumus, or monasteries, are seminaries for the education of youth, to which the surticated. Game is eagerly sought after, and rounding inhabitants send their children, where they are educated gratis, by the such as lizards, guanas, and snakes, con- Rhahaans, or monks. The latter never bay.

most liberal indulgence, and if they chance months of 28 and 30 days alternately, which given, to the needy stranger, or the poor they rectify by an intercalation every third scholars, who daily attend them to be inyear. They reckon the month from the structed in letters, and taught their moral beginning to the full moon, after which and religious duties. In the various comospel prevailed; he not leaving them had seen with his own eyes." Of had confirmed them in the profession leave the faith. Returning to Alexanders to Alexan is a mark of deference. The Burman divided into seven days, as in Hindostan, terfered in politics or engaged in war; and houses are, in general, raised three or four The Christian year 1795 corresponds with the Burmans and Peguers professing the

The Burmans are extremely fond both of poetry and music; and possess epic as well whose name was Theophilus: to whom a mater happened the great solemnity of the population of the honour of their heathen by brake in upon St. Mark in the solemnits to whom a material points of the honour of the Apostle Paul, in one of his Epistles and but indifferently thatched. Gild-last religious poems of high cetebrity. I ney gin present their hair, wore yellow garments, cut off their hair, and but indifferently thatched. Gild-last religious poems of high cetebrity. I ney gin present their hair, wore yellow garments, cut off their hair, are accustomed to recite in verse the exploits of their Kings and Generals. In the politic of their Kings and Generals. In the politic of their heather houses is granted to few.

In this empire every thing belonging to great regularity, the contents being written abolished, as being injurious to the population of the state. At present there are a few then the material in this empire every thing belonging to great regularity, the contents being written abolished, as being injurious to the population of the state. At present there are a few their heads, wear a state of their hair, and but indifferently thatched. Gild-last religious poems of high cetebrity. I ney gin present their hair, are accustomed to recite in verse the exploits of their hair, are accustomed to recite in verse the explosion of their hair, are accustomed to recite in verse the exploits of their hair, are accustomed to recite in verse the explosion of their hair, are accustomed to recite in verse the explosion of their hair, are accustomed to recite in verse the explosion of the indifferently thatched. Gild-last religious poems of high cetebrity. I ney gill present the explosion of the honour of their hair, are accustomed to recite in verse the explosion of the explosion of the event of their hair, are accustomed to recite in verse the explosion of the honour o as religious poems of high celebrity. They divine worship, and binding his feet with says: Luke the physician salutes you."

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The King has the word shoe, or gold, prefixing sold letters on the field. It is said to continuous the time says: Luke the physician salutes you."

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The King has the word shoe, or gold, prefixing sold letters on the field should be shown that the field should be should be said. It is said to continuous the field should be shoul

The perfume of the otto of roses is describ- ous library than any other Asiatic sove-

Buddha (of whom the Burmans are sec-taries, as the Hindoos are of Brahma) is be the 9th Avatar, descent of the Deity in severely censured the sacrifice of cattle, or depriving any thing of life. His place of birth and residence is supposed to have been

Gaya in Bahar. Gautama, or Guama, according to the

Hindoos of India, or Gaudina among the inhabitants of the more eastern parts, is said to have been a philosopher, and is believed by the Burmans to have flourished 2300 years ago. He taught in the Indian schools the heterodox religion and philosophy of Buddha. The image that represents Buddha is called Gaadma, or Goutum, which is not be such an animal as a jackal in the Ava and Cassay) situated between Bengal and China. The sectaries of Buddha con-The Burmans of high rank have their tend with those of Brahma for antiquity, and are certainly more numerous. The Cingalese, in Ceylon, are Buddhists of the purest source, and the Burmans acknowledge to have received their religion from that island, which they named Zehoo. The Rhahaans (Burman monks) say it was brought first from Zehoo to Arracan, and thence was introduced into Ava, and probably into China. The Bonzes of the latter country, like the Rhahaans of Ava, wear ing similitude. Sir Wm. Jones determines the period when Buddha appeared on the earth, to be 1014 years before the birth of our Saviour.

> The Burmans believe in the metempsychosis, and that having un lergone a cercain number of transmigrations, their souls will, at last, either be received into their Olympus, on the mountain Meru, or be sent to suffer torments in a place of divine and not disciples of Brahma, they nevertheless reverence the Brahmins, and acknowledge their superiority in science over their own priests. The King and all the chief officers have always in their houses some of

> astrological advice. The Burmans do not inflict on themselves

disgustful tortures after the manner of the Hindoos, but they deem it meritorious to books are composed of the palmyra leaf, mortify the flesh by the voluntary penance of abstemiousness and self-denial. Like other sectaries of Buddha, they are much attached to their lares, or domestic goods. A Burman family is never without an idol in some corner of the house, made of wood, alabaster, or silver.

The Kiounis, or convents of the Rhahaans, are different in their structure from common houses, and much resemble the architecture of the Chinese. They are entirely made of wood, comprehending in the inside one large hall, open at all sides. There are no apartments for the private recreations of Rhahaans-publicity is the prevailing system of Burman conduct; They admit of no secrets either in church or state.

Yellow is the only colour worn by the priesthood. They have a long loose cloak, which they wrap round them, so as to cover most part of their body. They profess celibacy, and abstain from every sensual indulgence. The juniors are restricted from wandering about licentiously, the head of every convent having a discretionary power to grant or refuse permission to go abroad. The Rhahaans, or priests, never dress their own victuals, holding it an abuse to perform any of the common functions of life, which may divert them from the contem-plation of the divine essence. They receive the contributions of the laity ready dressed, and prefer cold food to hot. At the dawn of day they begin to perambulate the town, to collect supplies for the day; each convent sending forth a certain rality, and their police as better regulated number of its members, who walk at a quick than in most European countries. A know- pace through the streets, and support with the right arm a blue lackered box, in which there are no mechanics, and few of the peasants, or even the common watermen, consist of boiled rice, mixed with oil, dried who cannot read and write in the vulgar and pickled fish, sweetmeats, fruit, &c. During their walk they never cast their more scientific, or sacred volumes. All eyes to the right or to the left, but keep them fixed on the ground. They do not stop to solicit, and seldom even look at the donors. They eat but once a day, at the hour of noon. A much larger quantity of provisions is commonly procured than sufsell, or accept money.

The Burman year is divided into twelve surplus is disposed of as charitably as it was feet from the ground, on wooden posts or the Burman year 1157, and the Mahomedan same religion whoever were conquerors, equally respected the ministers of their There were formerly nunneries of vir-

gin priestesses, who, like the Rhahaans,

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ter to convents. These venerable dames have some portion of respect paid to them.

Ava abounds in paws, or temples, in a ruinous state, yet new ones are daily erecting. For this the Burmans assign as a reason, that, though to mend a decayed tesiple be an act of piety, yet it is not so mer-itorious as to erect a new one. Those whose finances cannot erect a new one, content themselves with repairing an old

Like all eastern nations, the Burmans are fond of processions; such as a funeral, accompanied by a pompous public burning, or the ceremony of admitting youths into the convent of the Rhahaans. The age of induction is from eight to twelve years.

In 1795, his Burman majesty, learning that three distinguished robbers, from the Burman dominious in Arracan, had taken refuge in the British district of Chittagong, without communicating his intention, or in any shape demanding the fugitives, thought proper to order a body of 5000 men, under an officer of rank, to enter the Company's territories, with positive injunctions to the commander not to return, unless he brought with him the delinquents, dead or alive; and further to support this detachment, an army of 20,000 men was held in readiness at Arracan. In consequence of this irruption, a strong detachment was sent from Cal cutta, a battalion of Europeans by water, and the native Sepoys by land, under the command of General Erskine.

Seree Nunda Kiozo, the Burman chief, to whom the task of reclaiming the fugitives was assigned, after his army had crossed the river, and encamped on the opposite bank, dictated a letter to the British judge and magistrate of Chittagong, acquainting him with the reasons of the inroad, and that the capture of the delinquents was his sole object, without harbouring any design of hostilities against the English. At the same time he declared, in a peremptory style, that until they were given up he would not depart from the Company's territories; and, in confirmation of this menace, fortified his camp with a stockade. These matters being reported to government, the magistrate of Chittagong was ordered to apprehend the refugees, and keep them in safe custody until

further directions. On the approach of General Erskine, Seree Nunda Kiozo sent a flag of truce, proposing terms of accommodation, stipulating for the surrender of the fugitives, as the basis of the agreement. The General replied, that no frms could be listened to while the Burmans continued on English withdraw from their fortified camp, and retire within their own frontier, he would enter on the subject of their complaints; notifying, also, that unless they evacuated the Company's possessions in a limited time, force would be used to compel them. The Burman chief, in a manly confidence in the British character, personally waited on General Erskine, and disclosed to him the nature of his instructions, the enormity of the offenders, and the outrages they comwas impossible for him to recede from his first determination. The Burman General agreed to withdraw his troops, and the remanner; nor had one act of violence been their continuance in the Company's districts. out of the three underwent capital punish-

Religious.

From the Missionary Herstd. PALESTINE MISSION.

Extracts from Mr. Fisk's Journal. Soon after my arrival at Jerusalem, Cesar, a deacon in the principal Greek convent, one of the persons alluded to in brother Parsons' journal, with whom he spent much We read the Scriptures, and conversed very fully on the doctrines of religion. He beloved him for his amiable, modest deportment, and his earnest desires for intellectual improvement. In this respect he is a genuine Greek. "The Greeks seek after wisdom." We hope he has made some progress in religious knowledge. But it was credulity, and so unsettled and indefinite in its moral principles. He believes, or at least professes to believe, very firmly, in the miracle of the holy fire, and in a thousand pretended miracles, which occur con-tinually in the Greek church. He is also a staunch defender of the doctrines and discipline of that church. I apprehend he has nerally to be found, where the influence of a to destroy integrity, good faith, and truth, and to introduce in their stead, lying, hypothinks it is perfectly lawful to state what is not true, especially to Turks, in many cases the Koran in favour of Mohammed. where life or property is at stake, and where the other party do not regard truth, and will only turn your honesty against yourself. He borrowed an Arabic treatise from a Turk, and copied it. When he returned the book, the Turk inquired whether he had copied it or not; and he said no. I reproved him for this; but he attempted to. justify himself by saying, "Had I confessed the truth, I have no doubt but the Turk, as soon as you are gone from Jerusalem, would have demanded of me a large sum of money, and I should have been obliged to pay it, for the use of his manascript. He would not demand it while you are here, because he knows that I am a friend of yours." Several similar things occurred, during the winter, and he always attempted to justify himself in the same way. This jesuitical notion that the end sanctifies the means, is, notion that the end sanctifies the means, is, precise time when the millennium shall commence, so among Mussulmans, there are accounts from the interior. The object of Canterac was to rejoin Valdez, who was tians. After our difficulty with the Turks, some who pretend to have ascertained Canterac was to rejoin Valdez, who was rome day said to Cesar, "Do you not be- when the Dajal will appear. Jar Allah, marching from Upper Pera; but, unless the

have told any lie whatever to the Turks, sees fit. if it could have been the means of procuring our release?" He promptly answered, "Yes." It actually happened, in several instances, that out of friendship, they told lies, when they thought it would be of use to us. We have at different times conversed so much with Cesar on this subject, that we hope he begins to feel the impropriety of it, and the duty of speaking the truth. He has been a very constant, and a very attentive hearer, on the Sabbath; and be gins to understand what we mean by regeneration, and the difference between a real and a nominal Christian.

Discussione with Jews and Mussulmans.

With a few Jews I have had several religious discussions, and have frequently read with them portions of the Old and New Testaments. I have also had discussions, from time to time, with two or three Mussulmans, particularly with Said Moham med Jar Allah, a Turkish Effendi, who gave me lessons for a short time in Arabic grammar. One day we read together the first chapter of Hebrews. He immediately noticed the manner in which Christ is mentioned as the Son of God; and said it was, in their view, infidelity to call him so. After assuring him, that it was a fundamental doctrine in the Christian system, I told him, that we do not believe Jesus is the Son of God in the same sense as I am the son of my father, for this is impossible. I then showed him, in Luke i. 35, the reason assigned by the Angel, why Jesus should be called the Son of God. He raised his hands tion, on hearing this explanation; and exclaimed, "God preserve you." It would be wrong, however, to suppose that he fully understood what I said, or that he was satisfied with it. He often uttered the same exclamation, when he saw me advancing in the knowledge of Arabic grammar. Mussulmans believe the miraculous conception of Christ, and always call him our Lord Jesus; but they also speak of our Lady Miriam, (Mary) our Lord Abraham, our Lord Isaac, our Lord Moses, &c. Jar Allah says, he goes to Christ's birth-place, in Bethiehem, and kisses the stone, and hides his face with reverence. He says our Lord Jesus was the greatest of prophets, except Mohammed; and if any one should blaspheme the name of Jesus, the Turks would put him to death. "A Jew (said he) was once at my house on business, and I asked him 'what do you think of our Lord Jesus.' "He was a great liar," said the Jew. I took my knife, and was ground; but that as soon as they should going to stab him, but I reflected, 'he is in my house, and under my protection, and has just brought me money, therefore I cannot kill him.' But I told him he was an infidel, and accursed, and that God would curse him because he denied a prophet of God," I have observed that Christians sometimes represent Mussulmans as praying to Mohammed. . This practice is not authorized by the Koran; and if it exists, it is a corruption of Mohammedism. Some Mussulmans have told me that they do pray mitted. General Erskine assured him it to their prophet; and I have sometimes was far from the intention of the British go- heard them invoke his name in the way of vernment to screen delinquents, but that it exclamation. But I wished to know whethmally pray to him. I therefore said to Jar Allah, "Do Mussulmans pray to Moham-med?" He at first said, yes. I asked in what manner, and he replied—"They pray committed by the Burman troops, during that peace may be upon him." "But (said Rights are abolished, and Political Econo-The guilt of the refugees being afterward you ever say in your prayers, "O Moham-died in Russia. established, they were delivered ever to the med, do this and do that?" "Never, ne- It is also re Burnan magistrates, by whose sentence two ver," said he; but he told me afterwards, ed war against Turkey, if England acknowsake of Mohammed, and they consider him as a mediator between God and man. On one occasion he said to me. "I asked

Mohammed was a prophet or not, and you answered, no. Now, I wish you to tell me, if Mohammed was not a prophet, how came the Koran into existence?" I felt a difficulty, not in answering the question to my own satisfaction, but in making my answer intelligible to him. I could easily account for the existence of the Koran, without being able to name the man who actually wrote it, or who assisted Mohammed in dotime in reading the Scriptures, requested ing it. "Is it not true (said I) that the Kome to teach him in Italian, and offered to ran contains a great deal that is taken from assist me in Arabic. He in consequence, the Law, the Psalms, and the Gospel?" spent a part of almost every day with me. "Yes, certainly," said he. "I suppose, received the law with a protest and a came very much attached to us; and we ed some other things, and thus produced the ally ended a dispute which seemed to deemable. On the 1st January, 1817, the Koran?" He seemed to feel that this threaten serious consequences: would account, in a great part, for the contents of the Koran; and I am satisfied that, by adding the popular customs and manners of the Arabs in Mohammed's time, the Cabbala of the Jews, and traditions of painful to see so good a mind as he possess- the Christians, with all of which Mohames, so much the slave of superstition and med had opportunity to be acquainted, it is very easy to account for all that is contained in the Koran. It remains, however, to account for the style in which it is written. This is the great argument, on which Mussulmans rely, the standing miracle to which they always appeal. They say the greatest writers of the most learned times have never been able to equal a single page. Their more correct moral principles, than are ge- ignorance of the masterly productions of great geniuses in other languages renders corrupted Christianity has united with the it difficult to show them the fallacy of this. influence of Turkish tyranny and bribery, argument; and yet I am satisfied that an argument might be drawn from the Iliad in favour of Homer's theology, and in proof of crisy, and every kind of deception; yet he his inspiration, at least as conclusive as that which Mussulmans derive from the style of

I learned from Jar Allah that the Mustraordinary personage whom they call Dajal, which means the False, or the Impostor. Sometimes he is called the False Messiah. He will be a Jew, and the Jews, as a body, will follow him. He will also draw after him great multitudes of the Mussulmans; ciñed, as Christians suppose, was taken up to heaven by Gabriel, while Judas was crucified in his place) will descend from hea- the castles, and Guise blockaded the port. ven, wage war with Dajal, overcome and kill him, and establish the Mussulman reli- 6th [of August, we presume.] General

white doess, follow funerals, and carry wa- lieve, that any Greek in Jerusalem would more prudently, says it will be when God rainy season prevented, it was supposed

From the Southern Intelligencer. SAVANNAH RIVER ASSOCIATION.

The Savannah River Baptist Association

convened at the village of Barnwell, in this State, on the 24th November last, and continued in session until the evening of the 28th. The Rev. Mr. Graham preached the introductory sermon. The Rev. 3. S. Scriven was elected moderator, and the Rev. H. A. Boyd clerk. Letters from 21 churches were read. The Treadway church, having obtained a dismission from Edgefield Association, was received into this body. The fact. Association having taken into consideration the great want of the Gospel ministry in various places within their bounds, and being encouraged by the report of the missionary employed last year, appointed the following brethren to attend specially to Domestic Missions, with permission to form their own laws-viz.-H. A. Boyd, James Wilson, W. A. Lawton, H. D. Dencan, Darling Peebles, J. S. Fowke, B. S. Scriven, and Thomas Polhill. The present mode of representation was changed, so as to allow each church, having more than 100 mem bers, three delegates in the Association The second Tuesday in February next, in accordance with the Charleston and Moriah Associations, was set apart as a day of fast-ing, humiliation and prayer. The next cir-cular letter is to be on the importance of encouraging itinerant preaching, by forming societies and raising funds for that puras if almost overcome with joy and admira- Baptist General Tract Society; and the January, a period much earlier than the general establishment of Schools, for the religious instruction of children.

Union Meetings were appointed as follows:--Lower Saltketcher, May 20; Mount Hope, July 22; Willow Swamp, Oct. 31.

Runs, Barnwell district, on the Saturday be-

fore the 4th Lord's-day in November. On the Sabbath of the present tession, the congregation was so large, that it was found necessary to appoint two different places for preaching in the forenoon, afternoon and evening.

State of the Churches .- Baptized last year 481, Received by letter 85, Dismissed 67, Excommunicated 31, Restored 22, Dead 66, total Communicants 3322.

We have before mentioned the fact that there had been a revival of religion in the the churches of this Association-but it now appears that this revival was still more extensive. To the Black Swamp church 139 members were added; to Euhaw 73, Heal-Rosemary 74-besides smaller numbers to other churches.

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

Europe .- The Paris Moniteur, of Nomher 30, says that the question of a Congress still continues, which, they say, is to take place at St. Petersburg. It's object will so to discuss the affairs of Greece.

It is reported that lectures on Natural 1) this is praying for him, not to him. Do my and Statistics, are no longer to be stu- The amount of duties on imports and ton-

It is also reported that Russia threatenthat they beseech God to do things for the ledged the independence of South America.

Mexico .- Particular instructions were macted, last month, (December) in the Mexican Congress for the Mexican Envoy you the other day, whether you believe that at Rome, with a view to a concordat with the Pope, which shall recognize the right of regulating appointments to ecclesiastical offi-&c. to be in the Mexican nation, as heretofore in the Spanish monarchs. The plan of the National Bank was re-

ferred to a special committee of that body \$21,705,163 64. on the 9th December.

The Supreme Congress passed the law The legislature of the State of Mexico, which had strenuously resisted the project,

Funds have been appropriated by the go vernment for paying the amount of the money of the merchants and others, seized by Iturbide, in a convoy, when he was emperor.

On the 25th November, in the Supreme Congress, a member, Sr. Mier, proposed to add the festival of St. Thomas, the Apostle, to those allowed to be national festivals in the new regulations. His reason was, that, n all likelihood, St. Thomas first preached the Gosfiel in Mexico. He insisted on the various plausible proofs extant of this fact. The subject was debated the next day. An editor of Jalapa complains of the Congress for entertaining it, and advises them to think of more important matters.

It was announced officially that the British government had resolved to establish a regular line of packets between England and era Cruz.

Chili.-The New-York Commercial Advertiser says-We have files of Chilian paour translator finds them to contain very sulmans expect the appearance of an ex- little intelligence. The Post of Arauco contains sundry details of the battles which were fought in August in the interior of the United Provinces of Buenos Ayres, between the factions of Royalists and Constitutionalists, commanded by General Valdez, Col. Valdez, Gen. Caratala, Gen. Olanceta, &cc. will make war against the true religion; and but our readers would be little edified by will go on prosperously, till he shall have their perusal. The same paper contains subdued nearly the whole world. Then advices from Lima and Callao to the 18th per." our Lord Jesus (who, instead of being cru- of September, respecting the Asia and Aquiles, corresponding with our previous accounts. These ships were protected by

No other action had taken place since the

Bolivar would give him a battle before a junction was effected.

The infant daughter of the American Minister to Chili died on the 24th of Sep

Peru.-A letter has been received in this city, says the New-York Commercial Advertiser, on which, it is said, the fullest reliance may be placed, which states that on the 6th of October Lima and Callao were in the hands of the Royalists. It was supposed, however, that they would soon fall into the hands of the Patriots. Letters received in Philadelphia also assert the same

A letter from Valparaiso, received at Norfolk, states that a battle was fought on the 31st Sept. between Bolivar and Canteracthe two armies amounting to about 17,000 The slaughter was prodigious; 3 to 5000 men being left dead on the field, two-thirds of whom were of the royal army. Victory decided in favour of Bolivar.

Hayti.—The ship Niagara has arrived at Savannah from Port-au-Prince. A gentleman who came passenger in that ship, states, that the accounts which have previ ously been received in the United States, as to the state of alarm existing in the island of Hayti, are much exaggerated. Military law their stock will be more problem. been compelled to do duty on their landing. No interruption of consequence had been experienced in the trade to France; and it was expected that the negotiations would pose. It was recommended to the churches be renewed. The meeting of the island to form Tract Societies auxiliary to the Legislature had been called for the first of regular time of meeting, it was supposed for the purpose of appointing new commissioners to negotiate a treaty with France.

Colombian Squadron .- A letter from Havana states, that a Colombian squadron The next meeting of the Association will of 12 sail, under the command of Com. Bebe held at Union Church, Upper Three luche, had arrived lately before that port of 12 sail, under the command of Com. Beand had established their cruise. The letter adds, that a number of Spanish vessels are equipping for the purpose of giving battle to the Colombian fleet.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Finances of the United States .- The following, says the Family Visitor, is a brief Black Swamp or Robertville Church, one of abstract of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted to Congress, on the 31st of December, 1824.

On the 1st of January, 1823, there was a balance in the Treasury, of \$4,237,427 55. ing Spring 45, Pipe Creek 33, Beaufort 44, The nett revenue that accrued from duties on imports and tonnage in the year 1823, was \$17,008,570 80. The actual receipts into the Treasury in 1823, amounted to \$20,540,666 26; making an aggregate of \$24,778,093 81. The expenditures during the year 1823, were \$15,314,171 00; and the balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1824, was \$9,463,922 81. The receipts into the Treasury during the year 1824, are estimated at \$26,980,893 96; and the expenditures at \$31,938,147 86; leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1825, of \$4,506,668 91.

The funded debt of the United States unedeemed on the 1st January, 1824, was 890,178,014 90. This debt is estimated on the 1st January, 1825, at \$86,045,003 38. nage, during the three first quarters of the year 1824, exceeded by \$1,200,000, that of the corresponding quarters of the preceding year. The new tariff has not been in operation long enough to enable the Secretary to make an accurate estimate of its effects; as its operation commenced on the 1st July last, and did not take effect on importations from beyond the Cape of Good Hope until the 1st January, 1825. He believes, however, that it will increase the revenue deces, public worship, the number of festivals, rived from imports, about 71 per cent. The receipts into the Treasury during the year 1825, are estimated at \$23,950,000; and the expenditures for the same period at

On the 1st January, 1826, \$19,500,000 of State a militia bill has passed the lim stablishing the City of Mexico part of a the public debt will become redeemable; Representatives, which provides " deral territory for the seat of government. and on the first of January, 1827, \$13,000,over the balance in the Treasury at those from a minister or other officer of a second periods, the Secretary proposes to provide then, (said I) that some man who had these pledge to remonstrate against it with the books, selected matter from them, and add-next Supreme Congress. Thus has virtu-30, when no part of the debt becomes re-about the propriety of bearing arms '30, when no part of the debt becomes rewhole debt of the United States was \$123,-491,965 16; on the 1st January, 1825, it was 886,045,003 18.

The total means of the Treasury for eight years, ending on the 1st January, 1825, is estimated at \$210,275,899 11; and the total expenditure at \$205,769,230 26. This last sum has been applied as follows-to the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt, \$101,365,900 67-to the payment of claims under the Florida Treaty, \$4,891,368 56-to the Pensioners of the Revolution, \$9,400,000 00-to the erection of Fortifications, \$4,200,000 00 to the increase of the Navy, \$6,000,000 00-to the payment of demands arising out of the late war, \$4,500 000 00-to all other objects, including the civil list, intercourse with foreign nations, pensions, arming the militia, building light-houses, extinction of Indian titles, surveying of public lands, &c. \$75,-000,000 00. This last amount, divided by 8, gives an average of \$9,425,000 00 per annum. The annual revenue is estimated at \$21,500,000 00, which will defray the pers to the 16th of October inclusive, but ordinary expenses of government, pay the our translator finds them to contain very public debt by the 1st of January, 1836, and eave an annual surplus of \$3,000,000 00. After the extinction of the debt, the annual surplus is estimated at \$13,000,000 00; which (says the Secretary of the Treasury) may be applied to such objects, conducive to the common defence and general welfare of the nation, as may be within the constitutional powers of Congress, and as they, in their wisdom, may deem pro-

Public Debt .- The Public Debt of the United States, is held as follows:

By the British, By the Dutch, By all other foreigners,

Amount held by foreigners, 323,970,372 93 The am't of stock held by domestic credit, is

66,695,240 90

Fortifications.-The bill making approximations for certain Fortifications of the particular to the par States, for the year 1825, approprie following sums:

For Brenton's Point For New Utrecht Point For Fort Delaware For Fort Monroe For Fort Calhoun For the Fort at Mobile Point For the Fort at Chief Men-

teur For Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi For repairs and contingencies

For the preservation of island, in Boston Harbour, necessary to the security of that place no For armament of new Fortifications

Total, Kentucky .- The Legislature of the adjourned on Wednesday, the 12th in after a session of ten and a half we which two hundred and seventer were passed. The bill which had in the Senate for cutting a case the falls of Ohio, out of the state ris was rejected in the House. As a any similar stock in this or any other

Ohio.-In the popular branch of the lature of this State, resolutions have introduced for reducing the pay de bers-for altering the insolvent has introducing solitary confinement as penitentiary—to alter the justice's at to allow a stay of execution on sus der five dollars, which last passed

From the report of the Auditor, Painesville Telegraph, the money a ing in the treasury of Ohio, on the November, 1823, amounted to 849,16 the amount received from Nov. 16 1824, was \$121,400 82—making a to \$170,590. The audited bills redecade ring the same period, amount to gum leaving in the treasury on the 1504 last, the sum of \$63,534 68.

The expenses of the penitentian the past year, amount to 827,434 8 the receipts to \$22,064 29; leaving lance against the institution of mon 85000. During the last years on were received; 9 served out there were pardoned, 1 died, and two rad Charleston, S. C.—The harborness that the state of the state

Charleston reports, that in the more December, 1824, the arrivals in that were 18 ships and barks, 12 brigs, 4st boats, 59 schooners, and 22 sloop; clearances 24 ships and barks, 16 big steam boats, 61 schooners, and 2 and that there remained in port 3 de barks, 14 brigs, 1 steam boat, 2 shore

and 6 sloops, exclusive of state coaten Aliens.—Judge Bray, of South Care has decided, after hearing an argumenthe subject, that aliens are liable to the formance of militia duty—and this on is predicated upon the principle of the

The Jews in Maryland .- We kam h annaports, says the National Inte that, on Monday last, leave was given bring in a bill for the relief of the Helm in Maryland; and Messrs. Farquhar, McMahon, Maxey, King, J. Edelega Wright, were appointed the Commissioning in the same. It is to be hoped that this question, which has so others agitated in the Legislature of Maria will ultimately succeed. All that is for the suffering Jews, is, to place that an equal footing with the rest of the low-citizens; and this is now the case believe, in every State of the Union, the exception of Maryland; and that presents this strange contradiction; whilst a Jew may represent the prost cannot sit in their Assembly-cannot be an ensign in the militia-no, not erent stable! Success attend the cause di and religious liberty!

Delaware. In the Legislature empting any person, whether a ment a certificate, testifying that they be about the propriety of bearing arms

Boring for Water.—The New Brusse
(New Jersey) Times, states that Mal

brow has succeeded in causing stream water to flow from the surface in several ferent places in that vicinity, by The depths to which he has to bot obtain these springs, varies pretty a according to the relative elevation of ground, from 150 feet in the lowes, to feet on the high ground. These sun results, seem to settle his theory, po conclusively, that on any land of pro-formation, streams of water may be to to flow from the surface, by borng ba ficient depth." This is a discovery de importance; it will be particularly in times of drought, and in places, se farms where water is not easily obt. Mineral coal mines might also be for Loss of the ship Jerome Maximus Loss Wynns, United States' Age.

Turk's Island, has given notice, that about the 30th of December, a vessel ed ashore near Sand Key, the South most of these islands, which has been covered to have been the ship Jerons imilian, captain Marre, from New bound to Port-au-Prince, having les former port about the 2d December pears by bills of lading and other personal considerable properties that been saved out of her, which considerable properties that been saved out of her, which considerable properties that been saved out of her, which considerable properties that the pears of the pears by the p under the denomination of derelict, under the denomination of the dealt with according to law. There about 40 emigrants on board of her she sailed. Whether they, with the content of the dealth have perished, is not mention Important Invention. The Edit

New-York Evening Post has rece a correspondent in London, and 18,515,764 50
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Bridge-street, London. It is set in many to lay on the power of one man, who was attendance of four boys, two to lay on the power of one man, who was attendance of four boys, two to lay on the power of one man, who was attendance of four boys, two to lay on the power of one man, who was attendance of four boys, two to lay on the power of th two remove the paper, can work d General Lafayette. It is state

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appable of color in the proping of that place, and a side, (R. I.)
Buttding.—The Mexistappropriating \$8,000, appropriating \$8,000, tappropriating \$8, riate a large sum for This will afford an op excellent in chanic ny excellent United Sta ing nandsome, in sup-nents with first rate ves Steam Boat.—A comp into operation a Steam Buffalo Creek and Fe wa.-The stock (87, ned in Buffalo, and the da. The boat is to be une next. A letter from Key There are now ly States' Corvette John A

Porter, to sail in a s'schr. Terrier, to sail frigate United States, as at Callao on the ficers and crew were

enant Ramsay, who wen nited States' ship Pea the brig Canada from Carter, of the Peacock alparaiso in a British fri on his return to the U Beverly Kennon has succ in the command of the e latest accounts from an, it appears that the sume that he will re States, when Commodes his broad pendant in



TURDAY, JANUARY

CAMPBELL'S NEW P ittle volume of Poems, has been republ The principal poe Several extra on the fourth page. common-place, and marked by the fine te purity of the author excited. It does him mit; except as it pro better poetry twenty y

accompanying pieces xceptions, been publishe and newspapers. Se ery beautiful.

PALESTINE MISSI ave made some intere the journal of Mr. Fisk eman to say, that and things, in the s, uniformly bear evide alert, and pious mind. employs every opportu ners and customs, as and intellectual, as we n, of the countries w adds to the extent lowledge, but does mu gattention and favour for he is more immediate

OM-STREET CHURCH, Rev. John L. Dagg, in county, Virginia, h of the Baptist Chur 4, Philadelphia, forme of the Rev. Dr. Stau

MEMOIR OF CATHARIN have been politely fa with a copy of the ne Brown, by Rufus A at Secretary of the A missioners for For ims a very neat little s; which will, we dou usands with deep in we will insert a few e

REVIVALS. a communication from turned from a visit in Brunswick, we are the Maine Baptist Her of the Baptist church elately been favoured pouring of God's Holy present appearances erful and extensive rev

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The Boston Centine st of the manufacturing esta-Massachusetts. The amount dock employed in them is estifectory is now erecting in Fay.

N.C.) capable of containing 10, it is the property of Mr.

Building.—The Mexican Republic propriating \$8,000,000 to build a The Republic of Colombia, will also the a large sum for similar pur-This will afford an opportunity for excellent mechanics in the sevefor the United States, to make andsome, in supplying these ats with first rate vessels.

gram Boat .- A company has just and for the purpose of building and operation a Steam Boat, to ply Ruffalo Creek and Fort Erie, and The stock (\$7,000) is one ned in Buffalo, and the other half The boat is to be put in opera-

A letter from Key West, of 1st There are now lying here, the Sue Corvette John Adams, Com-Port, to sail in a few days; Terrier, to sail in a day or

the United States Commodore as al Callao on the 21st of Sept. fees and crew were remarkably

Ramsay, who went out first of States' ship Peacock, came the brig Canada from Valparaiso. Carter, of the Peacock, had sailed aparaiso in a British frigate for Rio on his return to the United States. Beerly Kennon has succeeded Cap. the command of the Peacock. latest accounts from the Mediappears that the health of dore M'Donough, was very infirm. some that he will return to the States, when Commodore Rodgers his broad pendant in the Mediter-



NUMBIAN STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY, MTURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1825.

CAMPBELL'S NEW POEM.

the volume of Puems, by Thomas has been republished in this The principal poem is entitled Several extracts will be doubte fourth page. The story is ommon-place, and the poetry, on mitel by the fine polish and the cate puny of the author's style, does equal the expectations which his early tsercited. It does him no discredit, dmi; except as it proved that he the poetry twenty years ago, than

accompanying pieces have, with a ptions, been published in the magd newspapers. Several of them

PALESTINE MISSION.

are made some interesting extracts te journal of Mr. Fisk. It is due to man to say, that his remarks and things, in the course of his aiformly bear evidence of a sagaand pious mind. A missionary, aploys every opportunity to observe mers and customs, and to note the mintellectual, as well as the moral of the countries which he visits, halds to the extent and accuracy of edge, but does much towards seaftention and favour for the projects; he is more immediately occupied in

ASTREET CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA. ther, John L. Dagg, of Upperville, ounty, Virginia, has been chosen the Baptist Church, in Sansomiladelphia, formerly under the the Rev. Dr. Staughton.

MOIR OF CATHARINE BROWN.

are been politely favoured, by the with a copy of the "Memoir of Brown, by Rufus Anderson, A. M. Secretary of the American Board ioners for Foreign Missions." ma very neat little volume, of 180 which will, we doubt not, be read ands with deep interest. In our will insert a few extracts from it.

REVIVALS.

nunication from an Elder, who ed from a visit in the Province of swick, we are happy to learn, ely been favoured with a gracious ing of God's Holy Spirit—and that

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

bill which passed the Senate, for the of the Columbian College, has been BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The plan of the Committee at Boston, has already been carried into operation. The American Baptist Magazine says: On Monday evening, December 13th, a Missionary Association was formed among the male members of the Third Baptist Society in Boston, which is made contributory to the County Auxiliary Society, already s; it is the properties of established in Boston. A Female Mission that place, and a gentlemen of established in Boston. ary Society has existed for some years in the same congregation, which will immediately be so modified and enlarged, as to become a part of the general system recommended by the Committee. We state these facts, with a sincere desire that our churches generally may go and do like-

COLLEGIATE RECORD.

Amherst .- The report of the Committee appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, to inquire into the condition of this Institution, is favourable to its incorporation. The subject is now in discussion before that body, and it is thought that an act will be passed to incorporate the College.

Burlington.-The Rev. Willard Preston, formerly of Providence (R. I.) and a graduate of Brown University, has been unanimously elected President of the University of Vermont-located in Burlington.

The Central College of Kentucky .- The Western Luminary contains an act of the Legislature of Kentucky for the benefit of the College, at Danville: Several years ago, the Synod of Kentucky projected and took measures for the establishment of a College at Danville: But the charter granted by the Legislature not meeting with the approbation of the Synod, was not accepted by that reputable body. The College, however, went into operation; but, from that time to the present, we have received very little information of the condition and prosects of the institution. Now, it appears that the Trustees of this College, greatly needing pecuniary aid, have entered into a written agreement with the Synod, whereby they are to receive twenty thousand dollars, currency of the United States, for the use of the institution, if said agreement could be ratified, and some change made in the acts of the Legislature incorporating the College.-To this proposition the Legislature have acceded. The Luminary says, the l'ransylvania University is at present deserted by the three leading denominations of Christians, Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians. The Legislature have lately chartered several colleges-one for the Roman Catholics, one for the Methodists, and now virtually one for the Presbyterians.

AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Twelve thousand dollars, for the endowment of a Professorship in the Auburn Theological Seminary, has been contributed within a few days past, by a number of individuals in Dr. Spring's church in New-York; and a valuable library has been collected by the gift of individuals of the Wallstreet church, which is probably worth

NEW ASSOCIATION.

The following account of the formation of new Association, we copy from the Arkansas Gazette:-

On the fourth Friday in November, 1824, three Churches, belonging to the Regular Baptist Church, assembled, by their Messengers, at the State House, in the town of Little Rock, Arkansas Territory, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of forming themselves into an As-

The three churches which were represented by Messengers, were the following : Little Rock Church; Salem Church, Clark county; and Arkansas Church, Peconery Settlement.

The Rev. Silas T. Toncray was chosen Moderator, and Isaac Watkins, Clerk.

On motion, it was agreed, that the three Churches shall form an Association, which shall be known by the name of the " Little Rock Association of Regular Baptists."

A circular letter was then drawn up, and articles of faith adopted.

The Association then adjourned, after appointing their next meeting to take place at Salem meeting-house, Clark county, on the first Saturday in November, 1825.

SCHOOLS.

The following paragraphs, extracted from the recent message of the Governor of New-York, are instructive and pleasing. The moral power of that State will, it ness, in point of resources and physical Adjourned. may be hoped, correspond with her greatstrength. It is said, that she has expended more than thirteen millions of dollars, within fifteen years, for the purposes of educa-

"The number of children taught in our common schools during the last year exceeds 400,000, and is probably more than the Maine Baptist Herald, that two or one-fourth of our whole population. Ten the Raptist churches in that region thousand three hundred and eighty-three three th have been instructed in the Free and Charity Schools in the city of New-York, a and extensive revival.

Columbian co and eighty-three, and in the colleges to se-

ven hundred and fifty-five. " The fund for the Common Schools, may the House of Representations and the trous and the trous and the trous and the trous of the House of Representations there the thouse of the the House of Representations there the trous and the trou be stated at upwards of one million seven and its annual income at ninety-eight thou- Mexico, and making appropriations there- tions, proposed, and to be solved by ingeni-

sand dollars, to which may be added the for. The bill having been read throughto the capital.

"However imposing this fund may ap pear, it is sufficiently obvious that it ought to be augmented. This State is capable of supporting fourteen millions of inhabitants. This appropriation will therefore soon be found far behind the progress of population and the requisitions for instruction.

"Deeply impressed with the momentous nature of this department of social policy to the cardinal interests of the state, I cannot withhold one important fact derived from past experience. Of the many thousands who have been instrugted in our Free schools in the city of New-York, there is not a solitary instance known of any one having been convicted of crime."

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday ays :- "General Lafayette was received by both Houses of the Virginia Legislature, on Monday last, with ceremonies nearly resembling those which took place on his reception by the two Houses of Congress. Appropriate and feeling addresses were made to him by the Chairman of the joint Committee of the two Houses of the Legislature, and by the presiding officer of each House, to which he returned answers seasoned with that propriety which attends all his acts. A Dinner was to have been given to him by the Members of the Legislature on Tuesday, and a Fall on the same evening. On Wednesday morning he was to leave Richmond, with the intention, it was said, of reaching Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, by Sunday next."

We have accidentally omitted until now to publish the subjoined act, recently passed by Congress, in favour of the General:

An Act concerning Gen. Lafayette. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in consideration of the services and sacrifices of General Lafayette, in the war of the Revolution, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to him the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be granted to the said General Lafayette, and his heirs, one township of land, to be laid out and located under the authority of the President, in any of the unappropriated lands of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate, protempore Washington, Dec. 28, 1824.—Approved.

BOUNDARY LINE

A document has been laid before Congress, by which it appears, that the Western Boundary, established by our Treaty with Spain, has been recognised by the Government of Mexico as the true boundary between the United States and Mexico.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. J. Mines, dated

ROCKVILLE, Montgomery co. (Md.) ? Jan. 24. 5

You know well the local situation of Rockville and its vicinity. It is distant four miles from one of my churches, and five from the other. You know also what was its religious state and character. It pleased the God of all grace, about six or seven weeks since, to commence a good work by granting an effusion of his Holy Spirit. About 25, we hope, have been awakened and convinced; and ten or twelve have found grace. The work, we trust, is not stationary, but advancing. Its character exhibits the agent -it is deep, silent, and strong. Convictions of sin are pungent. The convinced are directed to believe in Christ, as their first duty, and their only safety. The joy of some of the ransomed is great indeed. We had communion yesterday. It was a good time from the Lord. Six were added to the communion. Meetings are held most of the evenings in the week. Some little boys, I hope, have been awakened.

Eighteenth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

Mondar, January 24.

The bill from the House authorizing the subscription to the stock of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company, was read and ordered to a second reading.

The bill from the House for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, was read and ordered to a second reading.

The Senate then again took up the bill allowing a drawback on cordage manufactured from hemp imported. The debate on this bill occupied the remainder of this day's

TUESDAY, Junuary 25:

The bills from the House, " for the continuation of the Cumberland Road," and authorizing the subscription of stock to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Com-pany," were read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Capals. The Senate then resumed the unfinished

business of yesterday-the bill for allowing a drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured from imported hemp. The question being taken on engrossing the bill for a third reading, it was decided

in the negative ; ayes 18, nays 25. The Senate then proceeded to the considcration of the bill reported by Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, on

interest on the future sales of lands, and on Mr. Benton addressed the Senate at conthe disposal of escheated property, the siderable length, in favour of the bill.-It proceeds of which latter item may be added was, on motion, postponed till to-morrow. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 29.

The Senate again proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be marked out a road from the line of the State of Missouri, to the confines of New Mexico. After much debate, the bill was ordered to a third reading; ayes 30, nays

The Senate then took up the bill to amend the judicial system of the United States, &c. and spent a short time in modifying its details; and then, having ordered it to be printed, as amended, postponed it to

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 27.

Mr. Ruggles, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the bill to authorize the territory of Florida to open a Canal to connect the river St. John with the Bay of St. Augustine, reported it without amendment.

The bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause a road to be marked out between the Western Frontier of Missouri and the Internal Provinces of Mexico, was fead a third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence. Mr. Eaton presented the petition of Ben-

amin Bohrer and others, Physicians in the District of Columbia, praying that a charter may be granted, incorporating a Medical College in the City of Washington. Referred.

The Senate then proceeded, as in Committee of the Whole, to consider the bill securing the accountability of public offingrossed for a third reading.

A message was received from the President of the United States, respecting the Indian tribes. He proposes, that they be removed to a proper spot, and be placed under a suitable government. The Message was read, and with its accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

HOUSE

Mondar, January 24.

The day was principally occupied in discussing the bill to amend the United States' Penal Code. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 25.

Mr. Hamilton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to exempt the President, Faculty, and Students of the Columbian College, in the District of Columbia, from the service of militia duty within said District; which was twice read and referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The House then resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill further to provide for the punishment of crimes against the United States. A long debate ensued, after which the House

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 26.

Mr. Wright, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare rules to be observed in case the election of President shall devolve on this House, made a report, which was

read, and ordered to lie on the table. The House then proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill making further provision for the punishment of crimes against the United States. The bill was ordered to be read a third time, on Friday.

On motion of Mr. Letcher, the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill making certain provisions relative to the Supreme Court. After some debate,

the bill was deferred. On motion of Mr. Conway, the House then went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill to authorize the laying out and making of a road from Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas, to Cantonment Gibson, in the same Territory. The Committee rose, reported the bill without amendment, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third read-

On motion of Mr. J. T. Johnson, the House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Saunders in the chair; on the bill to regulate the Post Office Department.

After a prolonged debate, and, at a late hour, the Committee rose, and, having obtained leave to sit again-the House

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 27. The House was principally occupied to-

day, in discussing the bill to regulate the Post Office Department. At a late hour, the Committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

A message was received from the President of the United States [see the proceedings of the Senate.] Adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 28.

The bill to amend the Penal Code of the United States, was read a third time, and passed. The bill to regulate the Post Office De

partment was ordered to be engrossed for third reading on Monday next Adjourned to Monday

LITERARY.

The first number of the Biblical Repertory, a collection of Tracts in Biblical Literature, by Professor Hodge, has been published at Princeton, New-Jersey. It contains, 1st "A translation of Beckii Monogrammata Hermeneutices N. T." and 2d A translation of Titmann on Historical Interpretation."

Mathematical Diary.-We have just received, says the Family Visitor, the first number of a work with the above title, pub-lished in New-York, and conducted by Professor Adrian, of Columbia College, in that eity. It is to be issued in quarterly numbers, of 24 pages each, at one dollar a year. the 11th instant, to authorize the President and is designed to promote and embody new to cause a road to be marked out from the researches and improvements in mathema-

ous correspondents. In the first number if an interesting essay on quadrature and rec-tification of the circle. The reputation of the Editor, is a sufficient guarantee of the ability with which this work will be con-

ORDINATION.

In Roxbury, Massachusetts, on the 20th instant, Mr. William Leverett, as Pastor of the Baptist Church, in that town. Sermon, by the Rev. Daniel Sharp.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Mr. WILLIAM SERRIN, to Miss CHRIS-

TIANA DURR, all of this place. On Thursday, the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. M Cormick, Mr. JOHN N. WATERS, son of Win. Waters, Esq. to Miss Jane Owen, all of this

On Thursday evening, the 13th inst. by the Rev. Oliver Norris, Mr. BENJAMIN L. LOYD BEALL, of Georgetown, to ELIZABETH, daughter of George Taylor, Esq. of Fairfax county, Va.

DIED.

Suddenly, at his residence, near the Eastern Branch Bridge, on Sunday, the 23d inst Mr. THOMAS RETNOLDS, in the 40th year of his age. He has left an amiable wife, and numerous relatives and friends, long to lament his loss.

At New Haven, Conn. on the 8th inst. Ext WHITNEY, Esq. aged 59, Very few men have ever enjoyed, in a higher degree, the esteem and affection of friends while living, or whose death will be more sincerely lamented. His mind was distinguished by uncommon powers of invention, and was at the same time accurate, firm and decisive—his disposition was just, humane, and beneficent. man has ever produced so great an effect on the industry, wealth, and commerce of his cers and others; which was ordered to be country. Before he invented the gir for cleaning Upland cotton, the fibre of that article was separated from the seed by the human hand, and it was cultivated only for domestic uses. In consequence of that invention, it now forms the greatest and most important staple of America-in bulk sufficient to give employment to more than five hundred ships, and in annual value not less than twenty millions of

> In Bangor, Me. on the 2d instant, Rev. HAR-VE. LOOMIS. He was well in the morning of that day, being Sabbath-went to the meeting house in a violent storm, entered the pulpit, sat down, and in a few minutes leaned back his head, and died without a struggle It is supposed, the violent exercise occasioned by his walking to meeting in the storm, produced an overflow of blood in the head, and brought on an apoplexy.

In Western, Massachusetts, on the 18th of November last, Dr. Emony WILLARD, a useful member of the Baptist church

At Gualan, in Spanish America, on the 11th. o October last, Mr. HENRY LARNED, son of William Larned, Esq of Providence, Rhode Island, in his 33d year.

Wholesale Prices Current. WASHINGTON CITY, JANUARY 29.

V CONT. THE PARTY	01.10	e e T	101111
ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
Bacon	Ib.	- 75	<u>→</u> .8
Candles	1 11	- fo	- 12
Cheese	66	- 7	- 3
Coffee, best	és'	- 18	- 20
- common .	- 66	- 16	- 18
Corn meal	bush.	- 40	1
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Oil, winter	. 44	- 55	
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common -		9 00	9 50
Whiskey, common -	gall.	_ 25	- 27
and a second	1 41	1 45	1

Medical Department,

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE IN THE DIS-

TRICT OF COLUMBIA. THIS Department is now organized, and the first course of Lectures on the various branches of Medicine will be commenced on the last Wednesday of March next. course will be given in a central part of Wash, ington City. The Faculty are,

THOMAS SEWALL, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology JAMES M. STAUGHTON, M. D. Professor of

THOMAS HENDERSON, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic. NICHOLAS W. WORTHINGTON, M. D. Professor

of Materia Medica. Full courses will also be given on Chemistry and on Obstetrics by the present Professors tili these Chairs be filled by future appoint-

Washington & New-York HATS.

RECEIVED, a few days ago, a supply of first and second quality

NEW-YORK HATS.

Besides a large and elegant stock of my own make on hand, and constantly finishing more. S. W. HANDY,

Military and Fancy Hatter, Next door East of Brown's Hotel. Jan. 29-3t

8500 PREMIUM.

PREMIUM of Five Hundred Dollars will A be given for a design, which shall be approved, for ornamenting the Tympanum of the Pediment of the East Portico to the Capitol. The Pediment is supported by eight Corinthian Columns, standing on an Arcade, the Cornice about 70 feet above the ground. The base of the Tympanum is 64 feet, and the height, in the centre, 12 feet. Drawings or models, with the necessary explanations, to be delivered to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of May

J. ELGAR, Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Beetrp.

From the London Literary Gazette. MR. CAMPBELL'S NEW POEM.

This is a domestic story, of some four hundred and forty lines; and whether likely to extend the fame of its author, or leave it where it was, our extracts will enable the judicious, and the lovers of verse, to form their own opinion. The scene opens with an evening land scape of Switzerland after the celebrated national air of the Swiss has been chanted: Twas sunset, and the Ranz des Vaches was sung. And lights were o'er th' Helvetian mountains flung.

That gave the glacier tops their rich at glow, And ringed the lakes like molten gold below. Warmth flush'd the wonted regions of the storm, Where Phomix-like, you saw the eagle's form, That high in Heaven's vermilion wheel'd and soar'd. Woods nearer frown'd, and cataracts dash'd and roar'd, From heights browzed by the bounding bouquetin; Herds tinkling roam'd the long-drawn vales between. And hamlets glitter'd white, and gardens flourish'd green-I was transport to inhale the bright sweet air! The mountain-bee was revelling in its glare, And roving with his minstrely across The scented wild weeds, and enamell'd moss. Earth's features so harmoniously were link'd, She seem'd one great giad form, with life instinct, Fhat felt Heaven's ardent breath, and smiled below In flush of love, with consentancous giow.

A striking object in this pastoral scene is a Oothic church-

The spot around Was beautiful, ev'n though sepuichral ground; For there, nor yew nor cypress spread their gloom But roses biossom'd by each rustic tomb. Amidst them one of spotless marble shone-A maiden's grave-and 'twas inscrib'd thereon, That young and loved she died whose dust was there.

A companion relates the history of the buried maiden's life, a romantic enthusiast-Grace form'd her, and the soul of gladness play'd Once in the blue eyes of that mountain maid; Her fingers witch'd the chords they pass'd a ong, And her lips seem'd to kiss the soul in song.

Julia was, however, the victim of hopeless love. Her youthful brother, Udolph, served in the Austrian army under a heroic leader, Theodric, whose valour and goodness is the theme of all his letters to his parents; and inspire the earliest passion in the breast of the susceptible Julia. Of Theodric it is told-

His fame, forgotten chief, is now gone by, Eclipsed by brighter orbs in glary's sky; Yet once it shone, and veterans, when they show Qur fields of hattle twenty years ago, Will tell you feats his small brigade perform'd, In charges nobly fac'd and trenches storm'd. Time was, when songs were chanted to his fame, And soldiers loved the march that bore his name; The zeal of martial hearts was at his call, And that Helvetian, Udolph's, most of all.

Udolph is wounded in battle, but preserved and restored by his brave commander .- Peace ensues, and he returns in health, and breathing gratitude towards his benefactor, to his native Switzerland. He brings with him Theodric's portrait; and this incident contributes to nourish into still more passionate admiration the love of Julia. Theodric, at this period, minations (a new poetical scene, at least for such an event) and becomes deeply enamoured of this English fair. He takes means to cultivate her acquaintance :-

He sought-he won her-and resolved to make His future home in England for her sake.

Previously to their marriage it is necessary for him to visit the Continent; and among other places Switzerland, where he discovers the secret of poor Julia's romantic attachment. It is through music (of which Mr. Campbell seems to be exceedingly fond,*) that this disclosure is made .- An explanation ensues; Theodric candidly confesses his engagement to Constance, and beseeches Julia to think of him with subdued emotions. On such occasions, and to such minds, it is, however, more easy to give advice than to advise effectually While he enjoys felicity with his English bride, the forsaken Swiss droops to death; and her dying request, taken by Udolph to England, is to see the beloved Theodric before she closes her eyes for ever. Constance persuades her husband to perform this charity : and then to return for her, as she is resolved to be his companion in the war which has again broken out and demands his sword. Accordingly-He went with Udolph-from his Constance went-

With Udoiph then he reach'd the house of wo. That winter's eve how darkly Nature's brow Scowi'd on the scenes it lights so levely now; The tempest, raging o'er the realms of ice; Shook fragments from the rifted precipice; And whilst their falling echoed to the wind, The wolf's long howl in dismal discord join'd, While white you water's foam was raised in clouds, That whire'd like spirits wailing in their shrouds; Without was \ature's elemental din-And beauty died, and friendship wept, within Sweet Julia, though her fate was finished half. Still knew him-smil'd on him with feeble laugh-And blest him, till she drew her latest sigh! But lo! while Udolph's bursts of agony, And age's tremulous wailings, round him rose,

Stifling, alas! a dark presentiment

Meanwhile a faithful page he singled out,

To watch at home, and follow straight his route,

If aught of threaten'd change her heaith should show ;

What accents pierced him deeper yet than those ; Twas tidings-by his English messenger, Of Constance-brief and terrible they were, She still was living when the page set out From home, but whether now was left in doubt. Poor Julia! saw he then thy death's relief-Stunn'd into stupor, more than wrung with grief; It was not strange; for in the human breast Two master-passions cannot co-exist. And that alarm which now usurp'd his brain Shut out not only peace but other pain. Twas fancying Constance underneath the shroud That cover'd Julia made him first weep loud, And tear himself away from them that wept, Fast hurrying homeward, night nor day he slept, 1 ill, launched at sea, he dreamt that his soul's saint Clung to him on a bridge of ice, pale, faint, O'er cataracts of blood. Awake, he bless'd The shore : nor hope left utterly his breast, Till reaching home, terrific omen! there The straw-laid street preluded his despair-The servant's look-the table that reveal'd His letter sent to Constance last, still seal'd, Though speech and hearing left him, told too clear That he had now to suffer-not to fear,

· a he description of Julia's last touches is a beautiful ample of this feeling : Her closing strain composed and calm she play'd, And sang no words to give its pathos aid; But grief seem'd ling'ring in its lengthened swell, And like to many tears the crickling touches fell.

He felt as if he ne'er should cease to feel-

A wretch live broken on misfortune's wheel.

Miscellany.

From the Family Visiter. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following extract from the report of the Secretary of War, recently communicated to Congress, designates the improvements which it is in contemplation to make under the law of the last sesdetermining what objects were embraced in the act, the Secretary proceeds :-These principles being fixed, it only re

mained to apply them to our actual geographical position, to determine what paricular routes were of "national import ance," and which, accordingly, the board should be directed to examine, in order to cause surveys, plans, and estimates, to be prepared, as directed by the act.

The first and most important, was conseived to be the route for a canal extending from the seat of government, by the Potomac, to the Ohio river, and thence to Lake Erie; and, accordingly, as soon as the board was organized, it was ordered to examine and cause this important route to e surveyed. Dr. William Howard and Mr. James Shriver, both of whom were well acquainted with the localities of the oute, were associated as assistants with the board. Two topographical brigades (all that could be spared from the survey of the coast, for the purpose of fortification.) and one brigade of surveyors, under Mr. Shriver, were placed under the orders of the board.

The examination of the route was completed in September; but the survey will not be finished till the next season. That part of it, however, which is most interesting, the section of the summit level of the Alleghany, including its castern slope, is completed, which, it is hoped, will enable the board to determine, during the present winter, on the practicability of the project. Should it prove practicable, its execution would be of incalculable advantage to the country. It would bind together, by the strongest bond of common interest and security, a very large portion of this Union; but, in order fully to realize its "importance in a national point of view," it will be necessary to advert to some of the more striking geographical features of the coun-

The United States may be considered, in a geographical point of view, as consisting of three distinct parts; of which the portion extending along the shores of the Atlantic, and back to the Alleghany mountains, constitutes one; that lying on the Lakes and the St. Lawrence another; and that watered by the Mississippi, including its various branches, the other. These several portions are very distinctly marked by well defined lines, and have naturally but little connexion, particularly in a commercial point of view. It is only by artificial means of communication that this natural separation can be overcome; to effect through the channel of the North River; and the National Road from Cumberland to Wheeling, commenced under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, unites, but more imperfectly, the Western with the Atlantic But the complete union of these separate parts, which, geographically, constitute our country, can only be effected by he completion of the projected canal to the Ohio and Lake Erie, by means of which the country lying on the Lakes will be firmly united to that on the Western waters, and both with the Atlantic states, and the whole intimately connected with the centre. These considerations, of themselves, without taking into view others, fairly bring this great work within the provision of the act directing the surveys; but, when we extend our views, and consider the Ohio and the Mississippi, with its great branches, but as a prolongation of the canal, it must be admitted to be not only of national importance, but of the very highest national importance, in a commercial, military, and political point of view. Thus considered, it involves the completion of the improvements of the navigation of both of these rivers, which has been commenced under the appropriation of the last session of Congress; and, also, canals round the falls of the Ohio at Louisville, and Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee river; both of which, it is believed, can be executed at a moderate expense. With these improvements, the projected canal would not only unite the three great sections of the country together, as has been pointed out, but would also unite, in the most intimate manner, all of the states on the Lakes and the Western waters among themselves, and give complete effect to whatever improvements may be made by those states individually. The advantages, in fact, from the completion of this single work, as proposed, would be so extended and ramified throughout these great divisions of our country, already containing so large a portion of our population, and destined, in a few generations, to out-number the most populous states of Europe, as to leave in that quarter no other work for the execution of the general government, fused great joy throughout the Colony, and excepting only the extension of the Cumberland road from Wheeling to St. Louis,

importance." The route which is deemed next in importance in a national point of view, is the of Mexico. By adverting to the division of pass, it will be seen that there is a striking of the general government, including the the southern division. In the former, it is the same time, they have been very properconceived to be of high national importance ly careful to establish schools for the instruc-

which is also conceived to be of "national

ed by the board before the termination of the season. The important results which would follow from the completion of this chain, in a commercial, military, and political point of view, are so striking, that they sion. After noticing the distribution of need not be dwelt on: It would, at all powers and duties between the national times, in peace and war, afford a prompt, and state governments, and the princi- cheap, and safe communication between all ples which governed the Department in of the states north of the seat of government, and greatly facilitate their communication with the centre of the Union. The states of New-Hampshire and Maine, though lying beyond the point where these Improvements would terminate, would not on that account, less participate in the ad-Massachusetts herself, in avoiding the long and dangerous passage round Cape Cod, which would be effected by the union of Barnstable with Buzzard's bay.

In the section lying south of this, none of exist. A line of inland navigation extends, ment, and may be rendered highly serviceable, particularly in war, and on that account may be fairly considered of "national tools, and a variety of useful articles, by importance." The Dismal Swamp canal, this opportunity, which will greatly imfrom Chesapeake bay to Albemarle Sound, prove the state of the colony in all respects. which is nearly completed, constitutes a very important link in this navigation. But form you that our cause has continued to it is conceived that, for the southern division of our country, the improvement which would best effect the views of Congress, would be a durable road, extending from amined with care and candour, it has every the seat of government to New Orleans, where triumphed over the prejudices and through the Atlantic states; and the board will accordingly receive instructions to examine the route as soon as the next season will permit.

The completion of this work, and the line of canals to the North, would unite the several Atlantic states, including those of the Gulf, in a strong bond of union, and connect the whole with the centre, which would also be united, as have been shown, with those on the Lakes and the Western waters, by the improvement projected in that quarter.

These three great works, then, the canal to Ohio and Lake Erie, with the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi, and the canal round the Muscle Shoal; the series of canals connecting the lour are feeling the spirit of emigration bays north of the seat of government, and gradually diffusing itself among them; and a durable road extending from the seat of government to New-Orleans, uniting the of their fathers, to which it is so clearly whole of the Southern Atlantic States, are conceived to be the most important objects within the provision of the act of the last ses- place, that the eagerness with which so many sion. The beneficial effects which would flow from such a system of improvement would extend directly and immediately to every state in the Union; and the expenditure that would be required for its completion, would bear a fair proportion to the wealth and population of the several sections of country, at least, as they will stand a few years hence. When completed, it would greatly instead of a visit to Switzerland, journeys to which much has already been done. The facilitate commerce and intercourse among England. He sees Constance during the illu- great canal of New-York firmly unites the the states, while it would afford to the gocountry of the Lakes with the Atlantic vernment the means of transmitting information through the mail promptly to every part, and of giving effectual protection to every portion of our widely extended coun-

There are several other routes which, though not essential to the system, are deemed of great importance in a commercial and military point of view, and which the board will receive instructions to examine. Among these, the most prominent is the connexion, wherever it may prove practicable, of the Eastern and Western waters, through the principal rivers discharging themselves into the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico: for example, the Alabama and Savannah rivers with the Tennessee, James river with the Kenawha, and the Susquehannah with the Alleghany these, we may add, the route from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence, and from the river St. John across Florida Neck, to the Gulf of Mexico. They are both deemed important; but the latter particularly so. Should it prove practicable, its beneficial effects would be great, comprehensible, and durable. The whole of the Atlantic and Western states would deeply partake in its advantages. Besides the facility of intercourse which it would afford between those states, our trade with Mexico, Guatimala, and the central parts of the continent, would not only be greatly facilitated, but rendered much more secure.

THE NORFOLK COLONIZATION SOCIETY. The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Norfolk Colonization Society was held in the Methodist meeting-house, in Norfolk, Virginia, on Monday evening, the 10th of Jan-

The Annual Report of the Managers was read by the Secretary, and adopted. The following is an extract.

Soon after the date of our last report, the emigrants from Richmond and Petersburg, then on board the Cyrus, Captain Gray, sailed from our Roads for Cape Montserado, where they arrived in due time. The addition of so large a company, and of the most respectable characters, naturally dif-

contribated no little to its strength and weal. Some time in July last, the Rev. Mr. Gurey, the zealous agent of the American Society, sailed from this port in the U. States' schooner Porpoise, Lt. Skinner, for the setone extending through the entire tier of the tlement at Liberia, for the purpose of as-Atlantic states, including those on the Gulf certaining its actual condition, and supply ing its wants. From the report of that genour country, through which this route must tleman, who has since returned, and other sources, we are happy to learn that our difference in geographical features between Colony is in a thriving state. The Colonthe portions which extend south and north ists, about 300 in number, are generally in good health and spirits, most quiet, sober Chesapeake bay, with its various arms in and industrious, and are going on building the latter division. In the northern part of their houses, and clearing their lands about the division, all of the great rivers terminate them, which they will soon be able to cultiin deep and bold navigable estuaries, while vate with advantage. They are also car- ineffectual one, is now provided for the rying on a thriving little trade with the namouths of the river in the other. This dif- tives, which will obviously produce the best of this bill: cases embraced in the following summary ference gives greater advantages to improve- effects, and may hereafter prove of some ment, by canal, in the northern, and less in commercial benefit to our own country. At to unite its deep and capacious bays by a tion of their children, at which, also, the litseries of canals; and the board was ac- tle natives are beginning to lisp their letters cordingly instructed to examine the routes in our mother tongue. They have also esfor canals between the Delaware and Rari- tablished two places of public worship, in 4. Theft, or running away with a veston, between Barnstable and Buzzard's bays, which they have regular preaching, and sel, death

and Boston harbour and Narraganset bay always observe the Sabbath with proper The execution of the very important link respect. And indeed the whole settlement, The execution of the very important link respect. And indeed of the emigrants, and five years' imprisonment and in this line of communication between the from the character of the emigrants, and five years' imprisonment and in this line of communication between the motives which have led them to found 6. Receiving stolen. Delaware and the Chesapeake, having been the motives which have led them to found already commenced, was not comprehended it, is essentially religious, and may therein the order. These orders will be execut- fore be expected to flourish in no common

Encouraged by these facts and hopes, the General Board, as you are already informed, have determined to send out new emigrants and supplies with all despatch. They have accordingly chartered the brig Hunter now lying in this port, to take out a colony of our free people of this State; and their active agent has received between 50 and 60 applicants from the counties of Nansemond, Sussex, Southampton, and Charles City, and the City of Richmond, who are preparing to embark. The peo-ple are expected to meet in this place on or about the 12th inst. and the vessel will vantages, as they are no less interested than probably sail in all this month. Feeling as we do the most lively interest in the welif the charge is not capital. fare of this company, that is going away under such circumstances, and from our own state, we have ordered that all our funds collected and to be collected for the the advantages for communication by canals year, from subscribers and donors, shall be applied entirely to its service, as advised by it is true, along nearly the whole line of the General Board. And we may add that coasts which is susceptible of improve- it is their intention, if properly aided by our citizens on this occasion, to send out a proper supply of implements of husbandry and pay a fine of \$5,000.

> In the mean time, we are happy to inmake a sensible progress in the esteem of our fellow citizens during the past year. In proportion indeed as our plan has been exwhere triumphed over the prejudices and doubts which opposed its course at first; and several new auxiliary societies have accordingly been established in our state, in the counties of Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Sussex, and Elizabeth City. These have been formed at the instance of the Rev. Mr. McKenny, the worthy agent of the General Board, whose faithful services in this engagement have entitled him to our warmest thanks. We have learned too from him, with much pleasure, that our most intelligent and influential men have every where received his proposals with decided favour, and have undertaken the management of the auxiliary societies with a proper spirit. And we are happy to learn from him also, that our free people of coare naturally turning their eyes to that land our interest as well as our duty to guide them. And indeed, we may remark in this of this class in our Northern cities have availed themselves of the invitation of the President of Hayti, is sufficient to demonstrate that a tide is beginning to flow from them which we may all see the best reasons for endeavouring to direct to a further and safer

> We have lately understood from different sources, that some of our auxiliary societies are proposing to apply to our General Assembly now in session, for an appropriation of money or stores to aid such of our colonists as may leave our own state; and there is reason to believe that the application would be received with favour by that body. We need not say that we shall always be disposed to unite in it, at any seasonable time. It is obvious, indeed, we think, that nothing would be more proper or graceful on the part of our Legislature, And we are persuaded than such an act. also, that it would be justly popular with all our citizens, as it would be entirely in harmony with that policy of our laws which requires the removal of these people beyond the limits of our state, and which we all approve. And we may say too, that such an act seems to be in a manner required of our Commonwealth, by her own sense of character and honour, from the fact that she has been herself the first mover before the nation, of that grand scheme of Colonization, which it is the obect of all our societies to aid her in effecting. We will only add, that whenever she sees proper to come out again in her public character on this subject, we feel assured that she will do it in a manner worthy of the

cause and of herself. Upon the whole, we regard the state of our Colony and cause with the most pleasing hopes. Without all doubt, we think, we may now fairly say that it depends entirely upon ourselves, upon our people and our governments, (under Divine Providence) to realize our great object, and all its associated blessings, in their fullest extent. Difficulties, indeed, we know, we have still to encounter in the prosecution of our enterprise, and some of them, we confess, of no despicable aspect: but we know also that they are such as have been, and may yet be conquered by brave men; and we feel calmly confident (especially as we believe that this engagement has not been undertaken but according to the purpose of Him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will,) that they will all be surmounted at last, and serve only, in the sequel, to enhance the glory of our success. Let us only be patient, persevering, and united in our cause, remembering always to confirm and hallow our purposes with our prayers, and the end will surely crown the work.

The following resolution was moved, de-

bated, and adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That the object of the American Colonization Society and its Auxiliaries, is worthy of the cordial patronage and support of all patriots, philanthropists, and Christians in our country.

From the Fredonian.

PUNISHMENT OF CRIME. Mr. Webster has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill for the punishment of crimes against the United States. The reader will doubtless be astonished

1. Burning dock-yards, or houses therein, death.

2. Burning beacons, ship timber, &c. \$5000 fine, and ten years' imprisonment at hard labour. 3. Marder or rape on the high seas,

5. Breaking into a vessel to rob, or destroying sail 6. Receiving stolen m punished by \$1,000 fine an

prisonment. 7. Stealing from a wreck sels ashore, by means of h not exceeding \$5,000, and imprisonment,

8. Forcing an officer or me in foreign parts, \$500 fine imprisonment. 9. Setting fire to a ship ! at sea, death.

10. Any officer of the who may be guilty of extorio and one year imprisonment 11. Perjury, \$2000 fine, and imprisonment at hard lab thereof, one half of said po 12. Persons arraigned for refusing to plead, shall be tried

13. The use of state penies thorized at the expense of the 14. Security to be required in 15. Cashiers, clerks, and the Bank of the United State guilty of embezzlement, &c & imprisoned, not exceeding

From the Baltimore Am IMPORTANT INVESTI The cause of humanity and

deeply concerned in extending a possible, a knowledge of the ince Civiale, of Paris, who has a method of destroying the store der, without having recourse to estimated from the well known has been found, on calculation one person dies out of every fr upon, in the common method most expert surgeons. The Dr. Civiale has been examine mittee of the Institute of France, ter witnessing a number of som erations, have made a very fav port. Since January, Dr. Civile rated upon twenty-three patients. nine have perfectly recovered at mainder are in a fair way of rec easy and safe is the operation the tient feels but little pain, and in diately afterwards, to walk about tend to his affairs, without hor Our information respecting this derived from Dr. Brown, the ker fessor of the practice of Physician sylvania University. This is physician has just returned from h from the most humane and paris tives, as well as from his zeal na of science, has been induced, stars siderable personal sacrifice, (the d his University having commence main a short time in New-York, h phia, and Baltimore, for the em pose of diffusing a knowledge of a ice among the Faculty of his one The operation has been received dour, and its practicability admini competent judges to whomit had plained. The Professor of Surger to his class the operation and one of the instruments employed, below having been able to produce the man previous to his leaving Paris. He was University of Maryland in ever given such instructions to an surgical instrument maker, that there soon readily procured in this court Brown has been present at eight an operations. It should be mentioned instance of the liberal and phine feelings of Dr. Civiale, that in order fuse, as widely as possible, a know this important invention, he invited

From the Philadelphia Ganto

the Ambassadors residing at Parki

geon from every country to be the his operations. A memoir by Dr 0

on this subject, has been transland

Roche, and will be 'immediately mi

in Philadelphia.

BURNING OF WATER Mr. Augustus Day, of Philadellawented a stove, by which, it hale culated, a room may be kept un whole day, and no more than in worth of Lehigh coal be consumed period. It is of small size, and it an inverted cone, with several lag openings near the apex. On again, rests a small quantity of coal A water placed beneath the opening a constant supply of vapour. through the ignited coal, the aqua pour is decomposed, and we have the erful heat which is produced by the bustion of oxygen and hydrogen. The of the stove is attached to a movelition of pipe, which is raised and loss a fixture similar in principle to a suspended lamp, and by this continue in the fire is reconstructed. the fire is regulated. So power heat, that a small quantity of wint into the stove, is immediately decoming the stove, is immediately decoming and the combustion of its compo follows of course. Of this we like selves been witness.

METHOD OF IMITATING MARIO Any piece of close grained words the texture, density and polish, and the most accurate judges. First, plant surface perfectly smooth, rubit with tion of nitrous acid. Then mix " one ounce and a half of dragon's bla solved in a pint of spirits of wine, third of that quantity of carbonate filter it, and lay it on the wood with brush. Repeat it again when dry it may be restored by the use of aims drawn linseed oil.

The British Lords of the Admiral Chronometer Thirty-six were made sent. This year the premium is awarded to Mr. Murray, whose the eter only trained and 200 pt eter only varied one second and 30 of a second, in a year from its mean

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION REATLY EXECUTED AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE



or. IV.]

the Columbia AUTHORITY OF TH AT THE COLUMBIA NORTH E STR WASHINGTON

MES D. KNOWL

for obtaining five shall be entitled to the If he will himself for the payment, he gratis, so long as he nication intended columbian Star, should

ditor: Letters on bus Ix, the Publisher. ertisements, by the squ neceeding insertion, 25

Biograp

n was the son of Z of the town of Beths alilee. His mother's n as the younger broth at, and is commonly gest of all Christ's probably died soon a were called to be A h a fisherman, he a in good circumstances ed that he was owner hired servants. The ly may also be gathere ed, that the mother

followed Christ and as well as from her ng those women wh es to embalm the body Lord recommended of John, 'he took The phrase 'uni men,' as applied to otes simply persons in ife, who were neither es, and such as had t ols of the Pharisees, eignorant of the rabbi ons of the Jews. T like the children of were doubtless well Scriptures of the Old " expected the appear and, in common wit m would be of this bably an attendant or the Baptist, though disciple. The circu ch he has given of followed Christ, John ace us to suppose th

rd the Lord Jesus, ar e of his miracles, par ned at Cana in Galilee hree degrees have be of John to be a follow his call to the disciple continued to follow ! time. 2. His call diate companions of to the Apostleship, w nerges was given to The appellation received of 'sons o prophetically repres ind courage with whi e the great truths of t acquainted with th ained this character, ostles, his own writing lim in ecclesiastical hi w. This Apostle is acred writ, but in cor

m. It is certain, the

her James. From the red their immediate became his regular two of the twelve w orth to preach in th sing that the kingde temporal nature, the ng in it, posts of and, through their n a together with Peter ciples allowed to be profithe daughter of Jai ration of Christ in the devotions in the garde ciples, together with A sons to whom Christ e himself, when he deli ould come upon the Jev the two whom Jesus so ons for his last pass ind, while sitting at supples, said that one of the highest said that one of the highest said that one of the bosom of Jesus, "to it should be, of whom sign was given him, by how who was the traitor the of the freedom timited to exercise the while sitting at sup

mitted to exercise to This disciple, if we ma

ga, possessed a trainable, and affect